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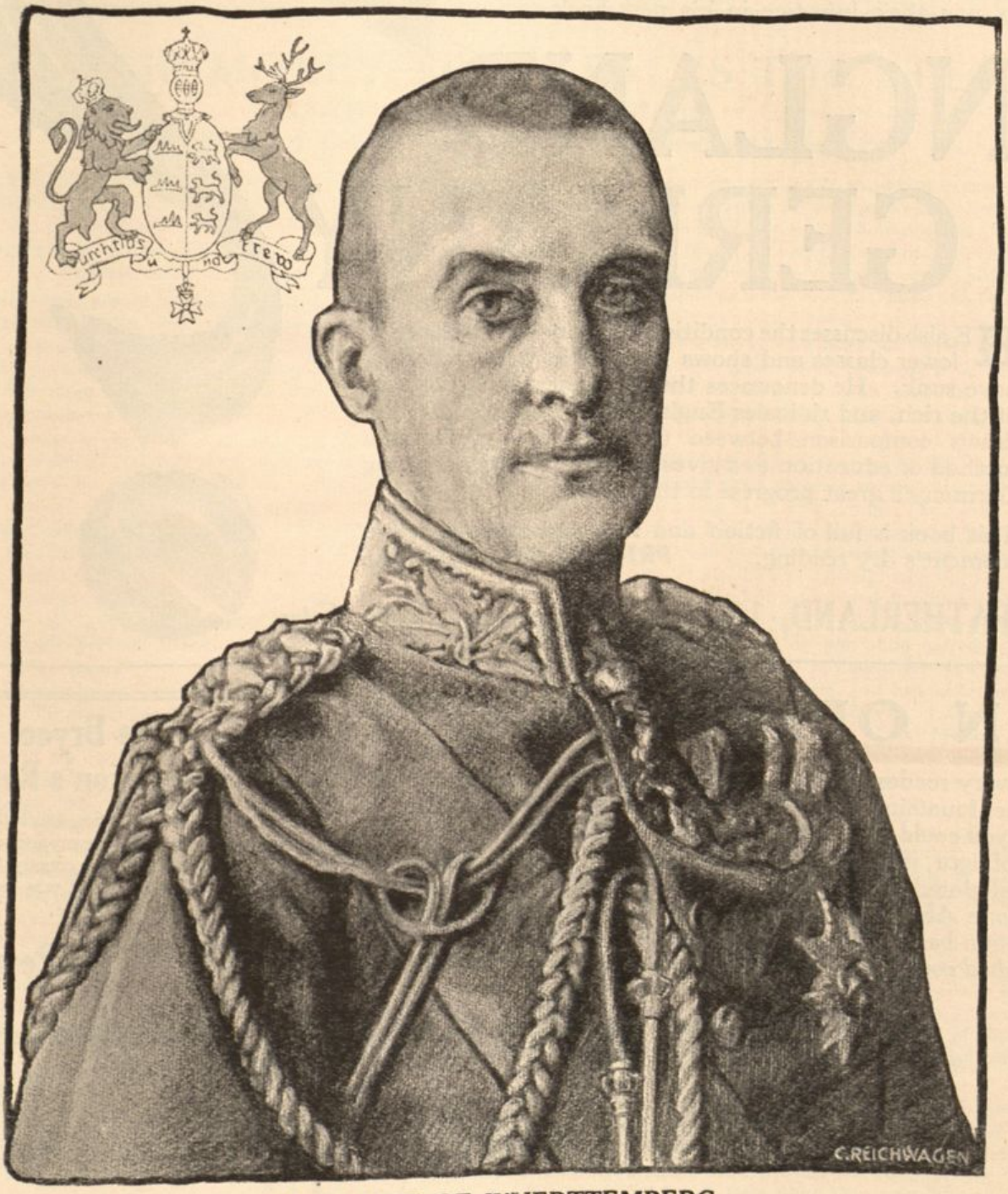

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WHY THE MONEY TRUST BACKS THE ALLIES

II.—THE WAR STOCK GAMBLERS

By Charles A. Collman, Author of "The Stolen Railroad," Etc.

WALL STREET has many moods and guises. It dresses them in externals, as an actor does his parts.

The other day I strolled into the entrance of the Stock Exchange, and my eyes met the large placard posted there:—

"Gallery Closed for Repairs."

No repairs are ever needed for the gallery of the Stock Exchange. I knew the portents of that sign. I have seen it there before, and knew the reason why. It meant that the public had been excluded from the observation stand where it is permitted to watch the brokers' hubbub about the trading posts in the country's greatest money market. It meant FEAR.

So I went around to the Wall Street entrance, where I satisfied the uniformed watchers stationed there as to my good intentions. For all entrances to the Stock Exchange are guarded, as are many Wall Street banking houses now, whose partners are kept under secret protection when they go about.

I went to the fifth floor of the building to the "Library," where the financial writers congregate. One of them came up to me and whispered: "Collman, do you know they've just put a new steel wire netting over the roof of the Exchange?"

We interchanged significant glances. "Why," I asked, "have they been getting letters again?"

"Yes," he answered, in a lowered tone, "but they asked us not to mention it in the newspapers."

In order to verify my friend's statement, I later ascended to the sixteenth floor of the Commercial Cable Building and looked down upon the shaft which opens on the great glass dome over the floor of the Exchange. My friend had not been mistaken. There it spread, a new, glittering steel wire netting, strong and durable, protecting the men, who, far below, were buying and selling war stocks, to the accompaniment of a clamorous din.

And I could not refrain from asking myself, Why should men be working way down there in secret, screened from the public eye?

Now in all this fair land of ours, those who are engaged in honest work do not hide behind steel screens, surrounded by guardsmen to protect them from the public gaze. When we go to see other men at business, we are accustomed to a bright American smile, a hearty handclasp, and a cheery response that times are good and trade is booming.

When men work in secret hiding places, we are accustomed to associate them with those wretches who make explosives for the slaying of their fellows, or some plot to strip them of their coin.

Is it possible that Wall Street can be engaged upon the commission of a crime?

Let us see.

On the New York Stock Exchange there are 1,100 memberships. These brokers, as a rule, are handsome, hearty fellows, generous and good natured as are most men who make easy money. They do not produce, but absorb from the surplus provided by those who do the work of the land. Wall Street men know this so well that many of them engage in public movements and philanthropies. Wall Street must be made respectable. Mr. Henry Clews, for instance, who may be termed the Nestor of the brokerage world, is head of the American Peace and Arbitration League. To some it might appear an inconsistency that war stocks should be permitted to be posted on the quotation board in his brokerage office. But then that is business. Since the great war started, however, Mr. Clews, both as a publicist and a public speaker, has seen fit to single out for attack one of the many nationalities that go to make up the population of our country, and that is not so well. People who live in glass houses, you know.

Mr. Clews and I have known each other for a great many years, and we have always been good friends, although, if he will permit me to say so, he is a foreigner and I am an American.

Mr. Clews was born in England and came to this country a poor boy, for his native land had nothing to offer him. We, in our country, have welcomed Mr. Clews, have given him the privilege of making a large fortune and enjoying an easy life. I think we all have rejoiced in seeing Mr. Clews prosper. So far as I know, nobody has ever attacked Mr. Clews because he is of English birth, so it does not seem quite just that he should assail another race. Coming from a man of his age and standing, such words as he has uttered are calculated to awaken hatreds and dissensions that might tend to plunge our country into war. I think it is regretful that he should have brought over to us his old world hatreds. I could probably say to him: "Mr. Clews, if you don't like the views of my country and the people of my country, you had better return to your own." But that is not the American way. I should not like to see Mr. Clews returned to his country. I like him too well. I admire him for his many gifts which have been useful to our people. Besides, I think he has a kindly heart, and is merely subject to an English fault.

I mention this attitude of Mr. Clews, because I am convinced that it has a direct bearing on the fact that Wall Street today conducts its work in secret. This secretiveness is an admission of the Money Trust that in backing the Allies it is wronging other races in this country, and that it works in guilty fear of them. How much better would it be for Mr. Clews to prove his loyalty to his adopted country by advocating an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to the warring nations, thus putting to shame his next door neighbor, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, American by birth, but official agent for Great Britain, who, for the sake of the money he makes, brings upon his country crisis after crisis because of his traffic in war material.

Throughout the United States millions of men are looking upon Wall Street and its Stock Exchange with eyes red in hatred. They see there disloyalty on every hand, bankers making themselves agents for foreign governments, naturalized citizens eager for war in the interest of the land from which they came, and which they seem to love better than their own. And among such are the War Stock Gamblers.

Mr. Noble, you are the President of the New York Stock Exchange, which is the medium through which the Money Trust unloads upon the public the stocks in its war enterprises.

You will recall that several years ago, after the public had been lured into Wall Street, plundered and stripped, a great outcry arose to incorporate the Stock Exchange.

As at present constituted, the Exchange is a private club. Its members do as they like, subject only to the club's restrictions.

"In case of the insolvency of a member, his obligations to other members take precedence over even the claims of a customer who has been defrauded."

The proposal to incorporate the Exchange was greeted with fury by your members. Your predecessor, Mr. Mabon, pronounced it a monstrous injustice, and at a dinner members hissed the name of New York's governor and threatened to remove their organization from the state.

But when the Pujo Committee recommended that Congress prohibit the use of the mails, telegraph and telephone to your association, the Exchange promised to reform. It appointed a press agent, Mr. William C. Van Antwerp, at a salary of $15,000 a year—or is it $25,000?—whose duty it was to make the Exchange popular again. I received some of these reform promises from the hands of Mr. Van Antwerp, and as I thought they were earnestly meant, I published them.

In view of that fact, Mr. Noble, I am entitled to ask you, How have those promises been kept?

Today on the Stock Exchange the old game of swindling the public is in full blast again, but in a form, crueller, meaner and more contemptible than ever.

You know to what I am referring,—the War Stocks.

What are war stocks?

Since Mr. Morgan the Younger made himself Britain's munitions agent, the pro-British Money Trust has jumped in to manufacture arms and shrapnel for the Allies. They think they will make "fat money" by selling this material for the purpose of arming savage mercenaries, through whom England hopes to wipe out the Germanic races of Central Europe, from which more than one-half of our people have sprung. Well and good. But the Money Trust hopes also to make money in another way, namely by foisting upon the public at high prices, the stocks issued on its war plants.

Among these war stocks I shall pick out a few conspicuous examples. There are Bethlehem Steel, Crucible Steel, Westinghouse, American Coal Products and Pressed Steel Car. There are also many others.

As I write this, Pressed Steel Car has been manipulated from $25 to $59¾ a share; Crucible, from $18¼ to $92¾; Westinghouse, from $64 to $115; Coal Products, from $82 to $170½, and Bethlehem, from $29½ to $311.

Those are huge advances. On what are they supposed to be based? Large cash dividends looming in sight? Mr. Noble, you know as well as I do that the members of the Money Trust never share their profits with the people. They will put such profits as they make into plants, and issue more stock against the latter, unloading it at still higher prices through the members of the Stock Exchange upon the public, which is to be neatly fleeced again.

Mr. Noble, did not the Exchange promise us that such reprehensible manipulations would be prohibited?

You know far better than I how the hidden machinery of the stock boomers is being used to stimulate the public appetite for speculation in war stocks. Paid tipsters float about uptown hotels; marvellous stories appear in venal newspapers of fortunes coined by lucky gamblers. Stories of phenomenal war orders from Russia or Great Britain are impudently invented, such as a $90,000,000 war contract by American Can, or the 400,000,000 cigarettes supposed to have been ordered from the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company. In these two instances, well meaning directors denied the lying stories. But the rumors augment daily, the faked contracts grow in number and volume, and the gambling fever is whetted sharper by the harpies who prey upon the savings of the foolish and credulous.

Now and then a high official of one of the war stock companies has the courage to step out to try to stem the rising tide of gambling which always leads to ruin. A member of the Crucible Company warned the public the other day that the stock was not worth its selling price. He said that there was outstanding in unpaid scrip and accumulated dividends on preferred stock $7,300,000, that the company is guaranteeing $7,800,000 of bonds, and has $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 of bonds outstanding on its subsidiary companies. He pointed out that, with these obligations in sight, and with the large expenditures necessary to finish its new plants, the common stock could not be expected to pay dividends for years to come. The shares of the company at once dropped five points, but impudent price boosters took up the song of "huge profits" again next day, and the market plungers soon forgot a warning sincerely meant.

Let me give you an example from my personal observation, of how the public "makes money" out of war stocks. I met in the office of one of the members of your Exchange, a trader who, several days before had bought 100 shares of Crucible Steel. It went up three points, and he took on 200 shares more. I was talking with him on the morning of Thursday, July 29. Crucible had opened with a gain of nearly five points, and this trader had again plunged to the extent of 500 shares. The stock still advanced. Flushed with the sense of coming riches, he turned to me and said: "I've already made $3,000 in Crucible, and that'll pay for the killing of 1,000 Germans. What do I care. Business is biz. I would like to see us get into the war. Crucible would extend its plants and get still bigger war contracts from the government. Why you'd see it jump to $1,000 a share."

Crucible went to 79 that day. My acquaintance, the trader, became delirious with speculative fever. You know the symptoms, Mr. Noble. You are a broker, and make your commission out of such men. When Crucible went to 79, this man bought 500 additional shares. It went to 83, and he bought 1,000. This was at about two o'clock in the afternoon, if my memory serves me right. Then from one of those corrupt sources, which the Exchange manipulators know so well to use, there came a story that Bethlehem had bought the Crucible company. Traders reasoned that, since the news was out, they had better sell. Crucible began to melt until it declined to 66, only a fraction above the price at which it had closed the day before.

I met my trader a few days later. In the decline he had lost more than $20,000 and was in debt even to his broker. He was wandering about like a stricken thing.

He had thought to make money by following the war stock gamblers. Poor fool! The Money Trust had made short shrift of him.

Do you ever stop to think, Mr. Noble, what a cruel business your members are engaged in? Do you not think that at least it ought to be played fair?

Let me call something to your attention.

In the last five weeks, as I write this, 130,540 shares of Bethlehem were traded in upon the Exchange, or nearly as much as the entire outstanding stock in the hands of the public; in Coal Products, 109,898 shares were traded in, or more than all the outstanding stock; in Westinghouse, 1,445,490 shares were traded in, or four times the amount of the outstanding stock; in the instance of Crucible, 1,135,400 shares were traded in, or five times the amount of the outstanding stock, which aggregates only 245,784 shares.

This undoubtedly indicates that these stocks are "cornered." The war stock gamblers do not sell the stock itself, of which the floating supply is small, but sell contracts to receive and deliver it.

Mr. Noble, was not one of the reforms promised us, a prohibition of the "cornering" of stocks? Is stock "cornering" permitted under the law?

Into what deep waters have thy rowers led thee?

The old argument that the Exchange has nothing to buy and nothing to sell, and is only a meeting place for its members, will no longer hold. The representatives of the Exchange did not make that plea in Albany, three or four years ago, when they pleaded against incorporation, and promised honest trading methods for the future.

One of the members of your Exchange recently said to me: "We may not be doing the right thing, but we hope to get away with it anyhow." He is mistaken. This time you will not get away with it. There is an old saying in the financial district: "The men who drop their money in Wall Street are good losers. They never squeal." That is true. The man who has been trimmed in the Street slinks away from the district. He has been carefully educated to the fact that it is considered bad form to blow one's brains out in a broker's office.

Already the financial district is filling with the stories of the heart breaks of ruined men, of suicides, of families left penniless through the work of the war stock gamblers. The public is in an ugly temper. It is not the same public that rose against the Stock Exchange in 1912-13. This time you have aroused the anger of a

great people. It is an undemonstrative, conservative and industrious race, that forms the bone and sinew of our nation, and when it is deeply wronged, IT NEVER FORGIVES, AND IT NEVER FORGETS.

Have you read the official organ of Wall Street (*Commercial and Financial Chronicle,* July 31) and the warning it has addressed to you? It says:—

"The war order business will in any event be of short duration. There may be large immediate profits (waiving altogether the question of risks), but these large profits cannot in any event last very long. But the prospect of these large profits, albeit of a very risky nature, is being dangled before the eyes of the public and a gigantic speculation is being carried on, evidently by powerful cliques, with the view of utilizing the situation.

"Similar schemes have been worked in the past, but never has the transparent character of the undertaking been so manifest as on the present occasion. It is the duty of all who are in position to influence popular sentiment or who have access to the popular thought, to warn the innocent public against allowing themselves to become the prey of the designing band of manipulators.

"Has not the Stock Exchange a duty in the premises which it should not neglect to perform?

"The Stock Exchange authorities must proceed as the District Attorney would in ferreting out crime. And after the offending parties have been discovered, further dealings with them or for them must be prohibited."

These are pretty strong words, Mr. Noble, but do you know why they have been uttered? All over the country people are withdrawing their money from banks of deposit and demanding gold. They have learned that the Money Trust, which is selling war munitions to the Allies, cannot get gold from the latter, and is now using the people's money to reimburse itself. French, Russian and British securities, received by the Trust from those countries, are being planted in all the banking institutions, which are loaning the public's money upon them.

If you do not believe what I say, send to me and I will show you the written admissions of banking officials to that effect.

Russia is bankrupt, one-fourth of France is in ruins, and Great Britain has scaled down the principal on the premier security of the British Empire, Consols, which it redeems at only two-thirds of the par value in new securities. These countries will not hesitate to make a partial default on the securities planted by the Money Trust in American banks, on which it has borrowed the people's money. When that day comes, the Wall Street banks will have to call in the loans they are making on the inflated war stocks. And the war stock gamblers will have made another panic.

Do you remember the panic of 1907, which was precipitated by the Wall Street stock gamblers? Do you recall how the streets in the financial district were filled with the mob, and the steps of the Sub-Treasury were black with them? Don't provoke them to come like that again, for in the year 1915 the results will be different.

In 1907 you relied upon the Elder Morgan to save the district. But now the Elder Morgan is dead, and can no longer lend Wall Street the millions he obtained from the United States Treasury, and you have only Britain's munitions Agent to depend upon.

The other day, Mr. Noble, you issued a defense of the Stock Exchange. Sleek, smug and smiling, you leaned back and blamed the "speculative excitement" and said that "human nature" could not be curbed. *Caveat emptor,* eh? Let the buyer beware.

But you well know that you can regulate the transactions on the Exchange. Does not the Constitution of the State prohibit horse racing and gambling? Did not the Hughes Committee, which investigated the practices of your association say: "In its nature it is in the same class with gambling upon the race track or at the roulette table, but is practiced on a vastly larger scale. It involves a practical certainty of loss to those who engage in it."

If you do not wish a Federal regulation of the Exchange, which will permit an inspection of the methods used in the manipulation of the war orders, then call a meeting of your Board of Governors and proceed against the war stock gamblers, and strike all the manipulated stocks from the Stock Exchange list. Abolish your useless publicity bureau, and devote the large sums thus uselessly spent toward reimbursing in some measure the miserable victims of the Stock Exchange gamble.

You are the responsible head.

I urge you most earnestly to take this step.

You and I know why you have excluded the public from the gallery of the Stock Exchange, why you have installed your wire netting and posted your guards. You fear that some poor wretch who has lost his all in the war stocks swindle, may try to hurl a bomb at the men whom he blames for having despoiled him. Or that some crackbrained foreigner may attempt the act, because his brother was killed abroad by the Money Trust shrapnel.

In that you may be right or wrong. I have no opinion in the matter.

But if you do not act quickly, I fear that you are threatened with a much greater danger, from which wire nets and armed guards will fail to save you and your members, and that is the condemnation of the GREAT SILENT MAJORITY.

SPAIN IS PRO-GERMAN

ACCORDING to a London special cablegram to the New York *Times,* the Spanish people, outside of the immediate court circles, are enthusiastically pro-German, and refuse to worship at the shrine of the self-styled protector of the weak nations. A strong movement is on foot in Spain to seize Gibraltar, and more than 10,000 messages of good cheer were received at the German embassy in Madrid on the Kaiser's birthday. Premier Dato had to protest against the demonstration.

The Madrid *Tribuna* declares that Germany has never been a peril to the small nations as English navalism is and always has been. It says: "It is English navalism which prohibits us from fortifying our coasts and forces us to act in the straits of Gibraltar as if we were a slave nation. The world should greet a German victory with joy, because then the English tyranny over the seas will be broken."

Another significant circumstance is that although German and Portuguese troops have been fighting in Africa, the diplomatic relations of the two countries have never been severed. Public opinion is against fighting for England against Germany, and recently, when two regiments of Portuguese infantry were to be put aboard a troop-ship for an unknown destination, the soldiers refused to board and marched back to their barracks to the joyous shouts of a tremendous crowd.

SEPTEMBER 6—PEACE DAY FOR AMERICA

LET all who stand for peace and our country's freedom from British dominion help send delegates to the National Peace Convention in Chicago on Labor Day. Let the attendance be so large that the loud voice of the people in their demand for peace will drown forever the jingo cry of war. And let us there make a new Declaration of Independence.

DR. ALBERT DEMOLISHES "WORLD" CHARGES

(The publication on the part of the New York "World" of letters STOLEN from Dr. Heinrich Albert, Commercial Attache of the German Embassy, created a tremendous sensation. But not the kind of sensation that the "World" expected. Americans with a grain of sense and humor saw at once that the "revelations" revealed nothing dishonorable, nothing that honest men need be ashamed of. In deference, however, to that fair-minded majority everywhere throughout this country, Dr. Albert has written for publication his version of the whole affair. Dr. Albert brilliantly refutes the "charges" brought against him by the Pulitzers and stifles forever, we hope, the silly and childlike mouthings of those who see a German "plot" in every nook and crevice of our Commonwealth.)

"IN view of the wide publicity that has been given the documents and memoranda that were stolen from me, and the wholly false and unwarranted deductions that are sought to be drawn from them as evidenced by news comments and editorials, I have concluded, in justice to the public and to the cause I represent, as well as to myself, to present a brief summary of the facts.

"It is inevitable that all sorts of wild and irresponsible offers, proposals and suggestions should be addressed from every conceivable quarter to one holding the official position in which I am placed as an accredited agent of one of the great nations engaged in this unfortunate world-wide war. That is the character of most of the 'documents' that were contained in the portfolio that was abstracted from me.

"The published letter from a Mr. McLane to the effect that Mr. McLane 'has a plan for precipitating a strike of automobile workers,' and that 'a strike could be brought about in the munitions factories of Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati for about $50,000,' is a fair illustration of the worthless sort of 'junk' on which the representatives of my country are charged with conspiring against the industrial peace of this community and are sought to be held up to public reprobation.

Says "Evidence" is Worthless

"Letters and documents of this sort from strangers with whom we have had no dealings or communications and whose very identity is unknown to us are paraded under blinding headlines as though they constituted evidence of actual transactions with us or were matters of which we were cognizant or for which we were responsible. Is it anywhere suggested that the slightest attention was ever paid to that or any other letter of like import, or that $50,000 or fifty cents was ever paid or agreed to be paid upon any such enterprise?

"Yet it is upon that sort of 'evidence,' and that alone, that we find one of our leading metropolitan papers editorially indulging in the unspeakably false and reckless charge against the accredited agent of a friendly government of 'buying strikes and industrial turmoil, inciting sedition against the government and organizing treason.' It seems that every crank who chooses to write a letter containing any sort of wild or disreputable proposal has the power to make his ridiculous proposal the basis of charging me with disloyalty to the country whose protection and hospitality I enjoy and deeply appreciate, and which I have in no way abused or infringed.

"I have, however, lived here long enough to have learned that, although your people are at times disposed to jump to hasty conclusions on insufficient evidence, there is too much of the spirit of fair play among them to permit of your forming your final judgments on such manifestly false and slender premises when your attention is called to the facts. It is because of that conviction that I take the liberty of pointing out the flimsy and unreliable character of these publications and of the implied accusations on which they are based.

Denies War Plant Purchase

"They may be ranged under four heads:

"1. It is said that the documents indicate that the German government has been engaged in the purchase of munitions factories and war materials, whilst at the same time it or its ally has been insisting upon and supporting a propaganda in favor of an embargo by this country against the exportation of arms and ammunition. This is charged to be an inconsistent attitude and an evidence of bad faith.

"I insist that it is capable of no such construction, and that the two positions are entirely consistent, although in points of fact there has been as yet no purchase made, contracted for or arranged of any munition or other factory, and none is in contemplation.

"While Germany and Austria-Hungary had hoped that there would be such an embargo and have been expecting that the action of Great Britain in seizing control of the seas against neutral countries and in destroying neutral commerce in violation of international law would result in prompt reprisals of that character, we have still considered it our right and duty, whilst Great Britain continue its piracy on the high seas, to endeavor to protect ourselves against this course of international brigandage by stopping the exportation of war material to the Allies wherever it can be accomplished, whether by our purchase of factories or of war materials, even though we are not in a position at this time to make further use of them in our own defense.

Resents Charge of Bad Faith

"I am unable to understand on what theory our action in that direction should be the subject of criticism. If we had the means and the opportunity we would buy every munitions factory in the United States if in that way we could keep munitions from the enemy. We should, however, still earnestly urge and insist, as we do, that it is unjust to require us to protect ourselves in that way, if it were possible to do so, which it is not, and that your government should protect its commerce with us and should not permit its citizens to be made the chief instruments of the wholesale slaughter that is now devastating Europe. If there is anything in the nature of bad faith or inconsistency in that attitude I confess to being too obtuse to be able to appreciate it.

"As further evidencing the utter worthlessness and misleading character of the publications of which I complain, I beg herewith to quote from an official document filed by the German Embassy with the State Department on June 13, 1915, from which you will note that so far from our then contemplated purchases of war materials having been secretly conducted our intentions were fully explained to the State Department, accompanied by the offer to resell to the United States government 'any or all of the materials purchased':

"'If the German government, during the course of the war, should consider it advisable to purchase arms, ammunition or other war material in the United States it could do so for no other purpose than to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Allies, her enemies. The right of Germany to effect such purchases could not be questioned. Such purchases could not form a danger to the United States, but would to some extent serve as a limitation upon the casualties of war, thus serving humanity; such purchases would, furthermore, serve the particular interests of the United States. For, it must be remembered, that if the German government should ever consider it advisable to purchase war materials in the United States it would do so knowing that delivery in Germany could not be secured and that no use of the purchased material could be hoped for during the war.

Would Resell to United States

"'It will readily be understood, therefore, that the German government would at any time be willing, and, indeed, glad to sell and transfer to the United States government any or all of the material it had purchased. Instead of depriving this country of any part of her resources, purchases by Germany would insure the retention within this country of any material it might purchase. From the German point of view, purchases at this time by the German government of war material manufactured in the United States, while it would involve the sacrifice of large sums of money, would be justified alone by the consideration of the human effects, such purchases might accomplish in the saving of the lives of the German soldiers, whom, in the hands of the Allies, this war material would wound and slay.'

"This statement was prompted by the simultaneous appearance at the time of articles in leading newspapers in various parts of the

country that were almost identical in language in which they refer to an alleged 'German plot to get possession of the plants making war materials in order to embarrass the United States in the prosecution of its policies.'

"The articles were evidently part of the inspired press campaign to embarrass the German government in its relations with your government, and were, of course, mischievous fabrications.

"The criticisms directed against our negotiations looking to the prevention of exports of liquid chlorine to the Allies by buying the product seems strangely out of place, having regard to the fact that the British government has from the beginning of the war concluded contracts in this country whereby—

"(a) Every American manufacturer of rubber goods and of woollen goods has been compelled as a condition of securing the crude rubber or raw wool required in his business to sell his entire product through a British agency, and has been prevented from supplying any part of it to Germany or Austria-Hungary, or from dealing with any neutral nation except through the British agency.

Copper and Beef Restrictions

"(b) The copper producers of the country have been required to deal with their output of copper in like manner.

"(c) The packing industries of America have likewise been compelled to withhold their product from neutral countries, as well as from the enemies of Great Britain, except to the extent to which Great Britain, through its own agents, may permit such sales.

"(d) Efforts in the same direction are now being made to tie up the entire cotton crop.

"Does the *World* regard this course of action on the part of Great Britain as 'the meddling by a prevented friendly government with the domestic affairs of the United States?'

"It would be difficult to conceive of more high-handed practices or more flagrant violations of the spirit and intent of your anti-trust laws than are embodied in these arrangements. Yet when the German government endeavors to secure control of the output of a single factory, its entirely legitimate action is widely denounced as amounting to a propaganda 'involving the United States in the complications of the European war.'

"Surely, no reasoning mind can be misled by such manifest evidences of blind partisanship, unfairness and insincerity. I doubt whether the *World* has ever witnessed a publicity campaign or a secret-service bureau approaching the dimensions, influence and efficiency of that which is maintained in this country by our enemies.

Denies Fomenting Strikes

"2. In answer to the inference based on certain of the letters that I, or any one connected with the German government, has been concerned in fomenting or encouraging strikes in factories manufacturing war materials, I have only to say that there is no basis for any such assertion or insinuation. No such transaction or negotiation, as is suggested by the above-mentioned letter from Mr. Dencken to Mr. Marlow or by the McLane letter, ever occurred.

"Whilst it is true, as above stated, that all sorts of offers and proposals were and are being constantly made to me (as they are doubtless being made to the representative of the Allies in this country), upon that and every other conceivable subject by people unknown to us, whom we never took the trouble to answer or investigate, and to whose proposals we paid not the slightest attention, no such transaction as has been sought to be adduced from the one-sided correspondence that has been printed ever took place. Our only offense, on the face of these letters, is that of having permitted unknown people to write letters to us and of having tucked away the letters instead of consigning them to the waste basket.

"For months past the newspapers have been filled with inspired romances of our attempts to foment labor troubles, which I am glad of the opportunity to set at rest. It is quite on a par with the baseless and ridiculous assertion that 'the large transactions of Germany suggest a weekly expenditure of $2,000,000.' These sensational falsehoods follow one another so thick and fast that it is impossible to deny them if one were disposed to do so.

Germany and *The Fatherland*

"3. As to THE FATHERLAND:

"No agent or representative of the German government has or ever had, directly or indirectly, any control over or voice in the organization, promulgation, publication, management, policy or affairs of THE FATHERLAND. The paper was in existence and had, I am told, a wide circulation as a publication of avowedly pro-German sympathies, long before Dr. Dernburg or I or any of us came to this country.

"It so happens that the transaction referred to in Mr. Viereck's letter of July 1, 1915 (which was entirely legitimate and unobjectionable), was never carried out, for the reason that Mr. Viereck refused to subscribe to the conditions set forth in that letter. I explained to him that we were not in sympathy with his attacks upon the administration, and especially upon the President, and that we would lend no substantial support to the publication, notwithstanding any claim to which it might otherwise be entitled because of its pro-German attitude, unless we could have a sufficient control over its editorial policy to prevent such attacks. I did this notwithstanding our desire to assist a publication that would place the merits of the German point of view before the American public. Mr. Viereck declined to permit his policies to be in any way influenced by our wishes, and much that he has said in his paper has been against our vigorous and persistent protest.

"4. As to the so-called German information service and the alleged newspaper propaganda:

"It is not true that an effort has at any time been secretly made to influence American public opinion. The existence of the German Information Service was publicly announced to all the leading newspapers of the country upon its inauguration in October last and has become well known to the public ever since. It was founded for the purpose, as then stated, of counteracting the partisan news service that up to that time had been coming via England, in which the happenings of the war and the conditions in European countries were being grossly misrepresented to the injury of Germany.

To Continue Propaganda

"The Embassy, which has a natural and legitimate interest that reliable information regarding Germany should be made available to the press of this country, has always openly assisted that service by giving it access to authentic news items and official reports. Germany is and has been avowedly and anxiously seeking and will continue to seek for its cause the moral support of America and of the other neutral countries of the world. It believes in the justice of its cause and will leave no effort untried to place the merits of its cause before the world—notwithstanding the stupendous obstacles it will be required to overcome in order to secure a fair hearing at the bar of enlightened public opinion.

"With every means of cable and almost every other form of communication in the hands of its enemies, with all the powerful financial interests of the country arrayed against it, with a press bureau unequalled in the annals of history for efficiency and imagination working night and day, year in and year out, manufacturing the most revolting tales of atrocities to poison the public mind, I fail to see anything reprehensible in the desire of Germany to get its case before the people whose friendship it has had in the past, and whose good opinion and sympathetic interest it is anxious to retain.

"This effort it has made in the open and in this it will persevere, notwithstanding the discouragements put in its way by this latest attempt to distort its motives and to attribute malign purposes to legitimate and praiseworthy undertakings. For every dollar that it has expended in advancing that praiseworthy object, it is safe to say that thousands of dollars have been expended by our enemies in subsidizing the sources of information by means of garbled censored cable reports and by the many subterranean channels that are open to them, through their control of the news, their vast expenditures and the far-reaching financial interests that are behind them.

"It is because we are frankly solicitous for the good opinion of your people and resentful of these baseless attacks upon our integrity, and the use we have made of American hospitality that I have taken the liberty of trespassing to this extent upon public attention."

THE WAR OF 1920

By the Author of "A Trip Through Headline Land"

(Being the Diary of Gustav Bauerfeldt, War Correspondent of the *Berliner Kundschau*)

(Synopsis:—In 1920 Gustav Bauerfeldt, War Correspondent of the "Berliner Rundschau," is in this country reporting the great war between the United States and the Allies for his paper. On his arrival the Japanese and Mexicans have already begun their invasion of the States. The Panama Canal is destroyed July 14th. This is followed by England's declaration of war against the American Republic. The Mexicans overrun Texas and the Japanese are triumphant on the Pacific Coast. San Francisco is attacked; the Californians are expelled from their state. The "hyphenated" Americans prepare to save their country; New York City is bombarded.)

ALL day the frightened exodus from Brooklyn continued; at night the great guns took up their work again. First, the encampment of the Volunteers in Prospect Park was made untenable. Next, a number of great industrial plants were tried for, and several of them wrecked. Then the great shells began to fall around the Borough Hall. The pretty Hall of Records was blown asunder. The Eagle Tower was toppled and the Hotel Clarendon set afire. One shell wrecked the elevated railway structure above and the subway below Fulton Street, snuffing out three-score lives and closing those two ways of escape. This thing was almost beyond the nerves of the bravest to endure. Death came out of nowhere, in so cruel a form, mangling, maiming, killing the babe and mother whom the agonized father strove to protect; giving no quarter, giving no chance, making no distinction.

Then suddenly the firing ceased. Some heard dim muffled explosions afar off. In the morning it was learned that the two powerful submarines had slipped out in the night. The *Sampson* had been unable to find a target in the dark; the *Schley* had "got" the swift battle cruiser *Inflexible*, which sank instantly with her eight 12-inch guns. Furthermore, a huge battleship of the *Overpowering* type had been hit by a mortar shell from Fort Hancock, and had hastily retired with her superstructure aflame. The *Schley* and *Sampson* escaped the swarm of destroyers which attempted to run them down.

This sharp stroke by the defending forces put new heart enough into the people of New York to stay the panic which the visitation of murderous shells had bred.

By the same token, it made singularly inept the announcements which formed the chief items in the newspapers on the morning of the 22nd, that a great meeting to urge the Government to ask an armistice and to propose to the Nation's enemies that all matters between them be submitted to arbitration, would be held the next day in Carnegie Hall, with overflow meetings in Central Park. The principal speakers would be Charles W. Eliot, Nicholas Murray Butler, John Hays Hammond, James Brown Scott, David Starr Jordan, Newell Dwight Hillis and John Wesley Hill. It was not revealed that William J. Bryan, William H. Taft, Alton B. Parker and Jane Addams had indignantly refused to continue their peace propaganda at this crisis.

The newspapers urged the support of all rational people for this movement, in special articles emblazoned on the front pages. The news of the American success during the night was printed with little acclaim on an inner page, but it had already been spread throughout the city, and as the infamy of this new attempt at betrayal dawned on the crowds of people gathered to cheer the victory, it needed but a few fiery speeches to set mobs of infuriated men racing for the newspaper buildings.

The *Herald*, still the organ of French finance; the *Times*, still the possessor of 250,000 shares of English Marconi stock; the *Sun*, still edited by unnaturalized Englishmen and mortgaged to English money-lenders; the *World*, still closely allied with the English press bureau; the *Press*, still heavily interested in U. S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel, which had continued for six years to make huge profits selling the materials of war to England, Japan, France and Russia, and were now vainly trying to resist the command of the Congressional Munitions Committee to make munitions for the American Army—all these felt the wrath of the mob. The *Herald*, *Sun* and *Press* buildings were fired; in the other plants complete wreck was made of all machinery. The city had been under martial law since the morning of the 21st, but there were few regulars there excepting drill squads engaged in teaching recruits. To the militia had been entrusted most of the work of patrolling the city, and hundreds of these joined the mobs.

The plant of the Hearst papers was not touched, for the *Morning American* had furiously denounced the "proposal of cowardly surrender made by traitors."

O'Hagan communicated with General Wood, who was on Governor's Island busy with administrative work, and received his permission to guard the wrecked plants, to prohibit their owners and managers from issuing their papers or any substitutes therefor from any other plants, to run the *Globe*, *Mail* and *Post* as official organs, and to arrest and confine any who could be found of the men who purposed speaking at the "Arbitration" meeting the next day. Needless to say, the meeting was not held.

The blows struck in the night did not discourage the English.

At noon on the 22nd their hydro-aëroplanes rose in graceful flocks and sailed over the Upper Bay and high above Manhattan. Five military planes rose from Governor's Island, together with six non-military machines, the private owners of which had just been sworn in and uniformed as members of the regular army. Straight for the scattered English machines they went, and the latter collected over Brooklyn and fled like startled birds back to their fleets. One American and one English plane were wrecked by mutual rifle-fire, and two American machines were brought down by the guns of an English cruiser to which they approached fatally close in their battle-fury.

The whole English fleet now moved closer and began the heaviest naval bombardment history had yet known. The great guns of the huge new *Overpowering*, *Overwhelming* and *Overbearing*, the great *Queen Elizabeth*, the mighty *Iron Duke*, the *King Edward VII*, the *King George V*, the *Malaya*, the *Monarch*, the *Prince George*, the *Prince of Wales* and several lesser craft united in attack on Fort Hancock, and then, as the long line swung swiftly around, aimed in turn at Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, the battleship *New York*, which lay behind Fort Hamilton, and finally at their most distant mark, which their air-fleet was again indicating for them, the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The roar of their guns, the answering roar from the three forts and from the *New York*, seemed to rock the towering city. The fleet was taking its chances, but its swift movement, combined with frequent twists and turns by each individual craft, made difficult targets for the forts. The American air-craft were aloft again, chiefly for the assistance of the *New York*, which, cruising about in swift zigzags behind Fort Hamilton, was equally unseen and unseeing. The rival air-squadrons left each other severely alone.

First blood was drawn by the fleet, as an incalculable weight of metal from 15-inch and 13-inch guns crumpled a section of the defenses at Fort Hancock and put a 12-inch mortar out of action. Soon afterward a distant hit was scored by Fort Wadsworth, one of the smaller, older cruisers being damaged above decks. Then a mortar shell from Hancock tore away a portion of the bow of the *Queen Elizabeth*, and a 16-inch shot damaged one of the forward guns of the *Malaya*. Meanwhile, the first shot from the *Overpowering* had struck near the Navy Yard, and within a few moments nine shells from the *Overbearing* and *Overwhelming* had landed in the Yard. One of them tore two of the submarines to pieces, another put the forward turret of the *Brooklyn* out of all usefulness, a third took one of that ship's funnels away. Returning from the position near shore from which these hits had been made—across the whole of Brooklyn—the *Overbearing* was caught by shells from Hamilton and Wadsworth, which, however, only wrecked a few of her smaller guns and caused some casualties. Despite the favorable range, Hancock's guns failed to score at this turn. The full power of the greatest guns of the fleet, now turned on Hancock, failed to

breach a wall or find a concealed gun. The shots of the *New York* constantly fell short, but she herself was not hit throughout the action.

Again the head of the English line approached close to Rockaway Beach. Again the united might of the main batteries of the three leading ships, this time joined by the *Iron Duke, King Edward VII, King George V, Monarch, Prince George* and *Prince of Wales,* was directed at the unseen target, the Navy Yard, thirteen miles distant. Across the whole of Brooklyn the great shells whistled shrilly, and fell within the Yard like a bombardment of meteors. For more than ten minutes they came. At the end of that time, when they stopped on signal from their air-scouts, the Brooklyn Navy Yard was a scene of ruin indescribable.

The great warship named for the Borough was shattered by explosions caused by shells that reached her boilers and her magazines. The *Hudson,* also at the Yard for repairs after her dash on the 19th, was sunk at the dock. Most of the machine shops were wrecked, the arsenal was blown out of existence and several naval guns lying about unmounted were shattered. The barracks were aflame. Hundreds of marines, blue-jackets and workmen lay dead, or moaning with the agony of mangled wounds.

While these dreadful volleys were delivered, the guns of Wadsworth, Hamilton and Hancock, obedient to orders from headquarters, suddenly concentrated on the swarm of torpedo boat destroyers which sped ceaselessly to and fro between the great ships and the mine-fields. Shells rained about the little craft and on them. Two were sunk and several damaged in the five minutes before the fire suddenly ceased. But as they scattered before this sudden punishment, the guardians of England's dreadnoughts did not fail to apprehend its purpose, and keen eyes soon detected the periscopes of three American submarines. Three-score light rapid-firing guns were turned upon them. The *Sampson* was fatally struck, but as she sank she torpedoed one of the grey scorpions that stung her to death. The *Schley* submerged and escaped; the third submarine, one of the older craft, defective in design when launched, and unimproved by years of tinkering, failed to work at the critical moment—would not submerge—and the next moment was submerged forever by a dozen hits.

Once more the ships circled, throwing streams of shells at the forts, most of them now hitting, but having little effect for all their huge power. Had the guns of the forts been adequately manned, the game would have been decidedly bad for the fleet, but now in the sudden hour of trial the effect of the permanent shortage of coast defense troops was seen in slow action. A couple of funnels knocked awry were the only hits scored by the defenders on this turn, and once more the English ships drew close to Rockaway.

Aided by their air-scouts, now high up and far away, but easily observed through glasses, the English Navy presented its final testimonial to that Anglo-Saxon community of interest which had so long fascinated America. This time the target was Manhattan itself.

High over Brooklyn the shells whistled, scores of them, 1,500, 1,800 pounds, a ton in weight, diabolical in power!

That unique and wonderful architectural achievement, Lower New York, with its pinnacles actually neighboring the clouds, its enormous buildings harboring the brain-cells and nerve-centers of all the business which billions of American wealth sustains, suddenly felt the shock of those irresistible messengers of treachery and destruction.

Steel ribs were wracked and proud crests tumbled.

One shot struck the Woolworth Building just at the base of the tower. That incredibly delicate white fabric shivered from its deep-dug base to its gilded peak far up in the hushed air; then a terrifying sound, as if a huge live thing were shrieking, accompanied the slow toppling of the tower, as the few steel girders not shattered by the explosion bent beneath the weight—bent, snapt! Down it plunged, dropping great white stones, dropping airy Gothic ornaments, dropping little shrieking human beings; till it crashed through the Post Office Building and lay across Broadway and Park Row.

Another shell tore a huge hole through the Equitable Building; the City Investing tower was clipped off at the 24th floor; the Park

THE BOMBARDMENT OF NEW YORK
"One shot struck the Woolworth Building"

Row Building horribly shattered; the beautiful little City Hall crushed like a paper box; the huge Municipal Building reduced to a horrible tangle of ruins, crushing the lives out of thousands of trapped men and women. The Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges escaped, with the exception of a fragmentary clipping of one tower of the former. To be sure, this so terrified the thousands of refugees, who, fleeing from Brooklyn, dared not enter New York, that scores of them leapt from the structures and perished miserably in the waters. But that was only an incident in a terrible day.

After five minutes the firing suddenly ceased.

The mortars and 16-inch guns of the forts had at last made hits whose hints could not be ignored by the enemy. The great *Malaya,* of 27,500 tons, launched in 1915, mounting eight 15-inch guns, was pierced by several shells which found her boilers and magazines, and in a series of dreadful explosions she shook to pieces and sank a tangled wreck. The *Overwhelming* and *Prince of Wales* were severely struck, also, and shells came much too close for comfort to the *King George V* and the *Monarch.* Admiral Jellicoe decided that that phase of the game was up, and withdrew his whole fleet out of range as the sun went low in the West.

The dreadful bombardments and their ghastly effects were in complete accord with the teaching of that pet of the American Press, Lord Fisher, whose prescription for England was the instant and ruthless destruction of as many of the enemy as possible, with especial attention to women and children. It was, however, in accord with the laws of war; New York was a fortified town, subject to bombardment. Its forts were almost adequate to defend it, but the American Navy should have made that defense complete. And the American Navy had been scattered, as it had been weakened, by men who taught the American people that the Navy of England would protect them!

(The next installment will show how Wall Street betrayed the country.)

SHALL THE UNITED STATES INSIST UPON HUMAN GUARANTEES FOR THE DELIVERY OF CARGOES OF MURDER?

BY GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.—ARTICLE IV

ACCORDING to a list based on manifests filed in the Auditor's Department of the United States Custom House, published in a recent issue of the *Christian Herald* the shipments of arms, ammunition, explosive chemicals, swords, bayonets and other munitions of war from the port of New York for a period of two months, April 1st to June 1st, amounted in value to $14,771,214. In a little over a month, that is, from June 1st to July 5th, the exports, according to a list published in the New York *American*, increased to more than $15,500,000. Among the ships carrying these cargoes of death and destruction were many carrying passengers—thousands in all.

"Is the Administration willing to jeopardize the lives of peaceful, helpless people travelling abroad by allowing shipments of arms and ammunition on these ships?" asked the *Christian Herald*. **"Are the American people willing that the persons of American citizens shall be used to guarantee the delivery of these sinister cargoes of death? Or shall the people unite in demanding that such exports shall cease, and that from our ports shall go argosies bearing only what will add to the well-being of humanity and the good of the world?** A few ships go forth from time to time bearing charity—food for the starving of impoverished countries and medicines for the alleviation of those who have been wounded in a war which American munition manufacturers are helping to prolong. How few are these compared to the ships carrying tools of murder, fuel for the earth's most catastrophic tragedy! How little our charity, compared to the millions of dollars reaped from the harvest of blood and killing!

"The United States has become the seat of a mighty war-making industry. Shall not every citizen take it upon himself to demand that this highly capitalized trade of death be crushed at once, and that manufacturers turn to peaceful trade which will add to the prosperity and future security of human kind?"

Embargo Absolutely Neutral

This is the comment of one of the most powerful religious organs in the world on this traffic in death. This is the sentiment of a great portion of the Christian people in America. Among those who have taken a firm stand in opposing the export of arms and ammunition are many of the most celebrated statesmen, clergymen and ethical leaders of the country. That part of the American press which is pro-Ally effects to regard the German objections to our murder traffic as insincere, because the German government has purchased munitions of war in this country. In asking for an embargo on arms, while buying munitions in the United States, Germany was neither insincere nor inconsistent. An embargo, in absolute keeping with the spirit of neutrality, would prevent the export of munitions to all belligerents. It would, therefore, certainly not be unneutral to deprive both Germany and England of war material.

As a matter of fact, the war material purchased by Germany has not reached Germany, but has been bought by Germany solely to prevent it from reaching her enemies. Germany has officially informed the Department of State that she holds herself in readiness to sell all of this war material to the United States government. Germany may not be in a position to protest against this traffic. But we, as American citizens, can protest against this shameful commerce, because it reacts against peaceful industry, because it is a menace to the future peace of the world, and because it is in violation—whatever may be the precedents set by nations—of the most sacred principles of justice and humanity. Even now the desire of some to protect the profits of Great Britain's munition agents with American lives may involve this country in war. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Schwab, and the munition manufacturers of the country receive their blood money, and Americans may have to pay for their profits with their blood.

Are American Lives to Protect This Export?

According to figures obtained from the Department of Commerce the war materials shipped from the United States to the Allies during eleven months of the war, August to June, inclusive, was valued at $67,902,270. The shipments during a similar period in the preceding year aggregated $12,885,584, showing an increase of $55,016,686, or more than 400%. The various shipments were as follows: Cartridges, $17,402,410; gunpowder, $5,088,754; other explosives, $17,705,580; fire arms, $9,157,963; brass plates, $6,117,160; brass articles, including shell casings, $12,330,403.

In his last note to Germany, President Wilson demanded that the lives of neutrals be protected no matter on what ships they were travelling. The loss of American lives and property by Germany's submarine warfare would be considered, he said, as "deliberately unfriendly."

Is the demand upon Germany that she inertly submit to the transportation and delivery of these increasingly vast cargoes of war material on British, French and Italian passenger ships to allied ports friendly, fair or neutral? Can Germany be expected to forego her sole means of destroying these tools of murder destined for the annihilation of her soldiers? Shall this country be plunged into war that the pockets of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Schwab and our war magnates may be enriched?

Some time ago the *Orduna* sailed, carrying among other shipments the following:

3,800 cases of cartridges.
14,325 billets and bundles of steel.
188 barrels of crude metals.
288 coils of wire rope.
338 barrels of zinc oxide.
84 pieces of pipe for submarine tubes.
107 autos.
100 cases of auto parts.
986 cases of empty shells.
15 cases of motor cycle parts.
404 cases of infantry equipment.
765 cases of brass rods.
220 cases of fuses.
17 cases of revolvers.
60 cases of aeroplanes and parts.
1,018 cases of copper rods.

Aboard were seven Americans.

Crew of *Arabic* Trained Riflemen

Recently the White Star liner *Cymric* left New York for Liverpool carrying a tremendous cargo of munitions consigned to the British government. Among 52 cabin and 120 steerage passengers was one American.

The White Star liner *Adriatic* sailed for Liverpool on August 4th, carrying 16,500 tons of war materials. This included 50 aeroplanes and 200 motor trucks. "The ship was hard down to her Plimsoll mark with what was estimated to be the largest cargo of war munitions yet taken from this port," said the New York *World*. "Her entire main deck was enclosed in canvas and lined with auto trucks for army use. Then many of her steerage berths had been taken down to make room for freight. Above this mass of war cargo were 13 first-cabin, 98 second-cabin and 177 third-class passengers. *Officials of the line said no Americans were in the saloon, but that 17 Americans were on board, 3 in the second cabin, 12 in the third class and two United States Post Office clerks.*

"The twelve Americans in the third class were mechanics on their way to employment in ammunition factories in England. It was said a letter from the steamship office to recruits mentioned $30 a week, plus overtime, with a year's employment guaranteed, as well as rail and ocean fare both ways. The mechanics who sailed yesterday were kept well aft and no one was allowed to approach them. The rule against any but passengers going aboard the liner was enforced more strictly, than ever before."

When the White Star line steamship *Arabic* sailed on June 23rd she carried war materials as follows: Acetic acid, $3,987; ammunition, $19,387; cartridges, $122,220; empty projectiles, $66,688 and $10,447. On her succeeding trip, Saturday July 28th, she carried a war cargo of 16,000 tons. Among the passengers at the time were twelve American citizens.

The *Arabic* was virtually a floating arsenal and was barricaded both for attack and defense in the manner of a ship of war. The New York *World* reported that the crew had trained themselves as riflemen, and that on its last trip from Liverpool to New York they had launched a raft in the ocean which was used for target practice. The *World* announced that the crew was quite confident of destroying any submarine that might come the ship's way. The New York *Times* told the following significant fact concerning the *Arabic's* last sailing from this port: "The *Arabic* was painted a dark gray color, known as 'war gray,' as a protection during her journey through the war zone and in further anticipation of submarine attacks. The after wheelhouse was barricaded with a rampart of sandbags to protect the steering apparatus from shell fire."

British Merchantmen Armed

For the United States government to demand the protection of Americans travelling on a munition carrier, thus fortified, is practically giving this government's protection to enemy ships of menace to Germany and to become, in deed and practice, an ally of Great Britain. It has been established that English merchantmen and passenger ships have been armed. In fact, tempting prizes have been offered in England to the captains of ships succeeding in ramming

submarines. This was amply confirmed by a cable report from London, dated July 8th, and published in the New York *Times* under the heading "Defense Guns Carried by Some British Ships," as follows:

"Merchant vessels of a belligerent power are entitled by established and uninterrupted usage of the sea to carry and use armament in self-defense," said Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question put by Commander Carlyon W. Bellairs in the House of Commons.

"Several neutral governments," Lord Robert said, "were communicated with in this matter at the outbreak of the war, and several more have been approached since, as circumstances suggested.

"The principle of merchant ships carrying arms for self-defense has been generally recognized, and British ships, so armed, have been trading regularly with the various countries since an early stage of the war."

We maintain that it is unhuman and unneutral to supply the British Allies with arms and ammunition in the present war. Whatever may have been done in the past, whatever precedents set by other nations—including Germany and Austria-Hungary—may have established the so-called legality of this hideous traffic, we maintain that it is in violation of principles greater than mere man-made laws and that, in this the greatest of all the world's wars, with the battlefields of Europe reeking with carnage, it would be to the everlasting fame of this great country to establish the new and noble precedent of refusing to share in murder.

(In the following articles on the trade in tools of death Mr. Viereck will tell of new war orders, of amazing import, placed recently in this country. He will tell of the tremendous traffic in aeroplanes, automobiles and motors, the building of submarines, and the export of horses slaughtered by the hundreds of thousands on the fields of battle. The important question to be brought to every American citizen is this—whether this traffic shall not cease in order that our peace may be insured.)

EFFECT OF UNDERSEA WAR ON BRITISH TRADE

By F. Z. Nedden, M. E.

WITHIN the last few days a number of statements have been published by the British authorities alleging the practical failure of the German submarine war. Besides the fact that they are conflicting with each other they are in themselves open to criticism.

According to a statement of the Admiralty, dated July 27th, 98 British and 95 neutral vessels were sunk since February 18th, while the total number of sailings from and arrivals at British ports was said to have been 31,385 within the same period, or an average of about 1,350 per week. The percentage of loss to British shipping was calculated to be 98:31.385=0.31%.

On July 28th the Admiralty announced that the arrivals at British ports during the last week numbered 2,738 and the sailings 1,354, making a total of 4,092 as compared with an average total of 1,350 for each of the preceding 22 weeks. Apparently, in order to raise the figures, a new way of counting the departures and arrivals has now been introduced, including, perhaps, even the movements of the smallest fishing smacks.

In contrast to the alleged "loss to British shipping" of 0.31%, which was calculated on the base of the first batch of figures, the latest statement by the Liverpool and London War Risks Association (through which the British government is insuring ships) is trying to show that the actual losses "only" amounted to 1.18% from February 28th up to date. To prove this actual *reimbursements* by the company of $4,246,685 are compared with the value of the total tonnage of $392,150,725. Of course, the actual reimbursements are not synonymous or contemporary to the actual *losses*. American exporters know how long it takes in England to get the money after sustaining the loss. The $4,246,685, therefore, only represent a small percentage of the actual losses.

In spite of the obvious contrast between the official figures it is possible to get near the truth when using them with due consideration. Reverting to the first Admiralty statement as being the most complete of the three, one finds that the figures of 31,385 covers both British and foreign sailings and arrivals at British ports. Therefore, when dividing *British* losses only by this figure, the result is falsified. But this is only a comparatively unimportant mistake.

As the bulk of ships in British waters are on coastwise trade, arriving at and sailing from a British port every few days, and as only a comparatively few steamers require more than one or two months for a full voyage, the number of sailings and arrivals for six months must be divided by at least 20 in order to arrive at the number of ships whose movements are responsible for that gross figure of 31,385 sailings and arrivals. With other words if, in the average, each ship trading with Great Britain would, during the last six months, have entered and left British ports only ten times, then *the total average number of ships moving within the danger zone cannot have been greater than* 1,570 *ships*.

Of these, according to Mr. Hurd's statement, 98 British and 95 neutral, in all 193, or 12.3% *were sunk* by the German Admiralty.

According to recent statements the total of British ships lost would be much greater than 98, and, consequently, the percentage would be greater than 12.3%.

That the percentage is as high as this is borne out by the following figures. According to the British Admiralty's announcements the total weekly sailings and arrivals at British ports were:

Week ending March 28th	1,450
Week ending June 2nd	1,382
Average 23 weeks since February 18th	1,360

The total has fallen continuously and should at present be about 1,270 (if 1,360 is to be the average between the maximum of 1,450 and the present figure). *The total, therefore, has fallen off* by (1,450-1,270) :1,450=12.4%.

The submarine war, if maintained at the present rate of efficiency only for one more year will, therefore, have robbed Great Britain of *more than one-third* of the mercantile fleet at present serving its needs.

As a matter of fact the insurance and freight rates and the sailors' wages and personal insurances have been skyrocketing all the time since that momentous date of February 4th. One effect of this is to be seen in the following table, taken from the London *Economist* of May 15, 1915:

	May 8-15, 1914	Same week 1915
Average price of wheat in England	32 sh. 2 d.	60 sh. 5 d.
Average price of wheat in Chicago	28 sh. 2½ d.	41 sh. 11 d.
Difference, equivalent to freight insurance, etc.	3 sh. 11½ d.	18 sh. 6 d.

It *costs to-day six times as much to transport wheat from this country to London than a year ago.*

This combines with the comparative scarcity of wheat as the amounts exported by Russia and the Dual Monarchy in 1913-1914 represented about one-third of the world's total wheat exports, but have fallen to practically nothing in 1915.

Another effect of the maritime situation is to be seen in the rise in the price of meat. According to the London *Times* of May 21, 1915, the import of beef fell off in 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914, by 28.75%, that of mutton by 19%, and that of pork by 57.5%. In addition the importation of fodder has decreased. Many domestic animals had to be killed for want of fodder. Result: a superabundance of meat in the earlier months and what amounts to almost a meat famine now. The London *Economist* of May 15th states that 8 lbs. of beef cost 3 sh. 4 d. in August, 1915, and 4 sh. 8 d. in May, 1915, since when prices have sharply risen. Butchers in Manchester, Salford, Pendleton, Glasgow and Edinburgh in May decided to keep their shops open for only three days of the week, and a warning was issued to the population to consume less meat in the interest of maintenance of supply.

Though, therefore, England is not exactly starving, yet the cost of living has gone up, as a consequence of the submarine campaign, to such a degree that strikes are continuously breaking out in order to secure "an increase of wages in proportion to the increased cost of living." Though not starvation, this undoubtedly is a symptom of hunger. England and the world at large have no reason to view the submarine war with equanimity.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915

WHERE IS THAT NOTE TO ENGLAND?

IT does not take much courage to write sharp notes to Germany, ringed in as she is by enemies, but where is that note to Great Britain?

If that note had been dispatched in time, it would have stopped the torpedo that struck the *Arabic*.

If the Administration had acted with impartiality and with wisdom, there would not now be a crisis in our relations with Germany.

SNIPERS OF THE SEA

WE do not know whether or not the captain of the German submarine which is alleged to have sunk the *Arabic* gave warning before he fired his shot; we must wait until we hear the official German report, for we have no reason to place any faith whatsoever in the report of the British commander. A country which fraudulently adopts the flags of other nations cannot be trusted to tell the truth when the truth conflicts with its interests. It is evident that nothing would please Great Britain and her friends more than a rupture between the United States and Germany, for in such a rupture the fact would be entirely overlooked that Great Britain at this moment is aiming a deathblow at the South by placing cotton on the contraband list. Hence, the campaign of vilification inaugurated after the publication of the stolen documents of the New York *World*, and, hence, the cry of indignation raised by the pro-Allies on account of the attack on the *Arabic*.

If any American lives were lost the fault rests upon the shoulders of our own Government, which should have warned Americans not to take passage on English men-of-war and English merchant-ships armed to attack German submarines. The *Arabic* was not entitled to protection as a merchantman. She was not a passenger ship, but a sniper of the sea. It is openly acknowledged that she had a crew of 100 riflemen effectively trained to "pot" submarines. This fact in itself takes her out of the class of ships entitled to protection under International Law. Our American troops shot snipers at Vera Cruz. For the same reason, and with the same justification, Germany destroyed the *Arabic*. There is no difference between a sniper on land or sea.

In addition to that the following facts stand out clearly. The *Arabic* was admittedly the largest carrier of ammunition from the United States to Great Britain. She had just discharged a deadly cargo and she was on her way to return to the United States to carry to Great Britain another cargo equally deadly. The German submarine commander who would have failed to destroy a ship of this nature would deserve to be court-martialed for neglect of duty. It is also acknowledged that the ship on its way back carried large amounts of gold. As much as eighteen million dollars is mentioned in a confidential communication received by us. This gold was indeed blood-money, for it was sent to the United States to buy death for German soldiers.

Americans have no more right on such a ship than they have on the firing line. The same people of America undoubtedly share this point of view. It seems to us that at last a warning should be given to Americans not to embark on any save neutral ships. We can give this warning without conceding in principle Germany's point of view. The principle itself should be determined by a court of arbitration in accordance with the proposed treaty between the United States and Germany to which Germany has already given informal assent.

ONE WAY OF BEING NEUTRAL

THE answer of the United States Government to all protests against our traffic in munitions of war has been that the inhibition of this traffic would be an unneutral act. Again and again the government has said that our markets were open to all the belligerents and that if the Central Powers could buy war supplies here we would be only too glad to sell them! The New York *Evening Sun* recently published a little item which sheds eloquent light on the willingness of our manufacturers to supply indiscriminately war materials to any of the belligerents We herewith reprint in full the *Sun's* comment anent Rumania's attempt to purchase ammunition in this country:

NO SALES TO RUMANIA

FIRMS HERE WON'T SELL POWDER TILL ATTITUDE IS KNOWN

The Government of Rumania wants to buy munitions of war in this country, but she cannot place her orders for ammunition until she announces just how she intends to swing in the Balkan situation. If she swings with Germany her orders will not be filled by powder companies that are supplying the Allies. If she takes the side of the Allies she can place her orders easily.

The fact that this situation prevails is taken to indicate that her attitude in the European war has not been settled. It was learned in Wall Street yesterday that Rumania has been seeking in vain to buy powder. The big plants, however, that have received orders from France have been compelled to sign a contract that they will not sell to the Teutonic allies.

What will the Administration say to this?

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS AND MR. PULITZER

THE New York *World* maliciously attempts to pervert the legitimate activities of Germany's representatives into sinister conspiracies against the peace of this country.

The New York *World* parades on its pages the stolen correspondence of Dr. Albert. In making itself the receptacle for that correspondence the New York *World* acts either as a thief or as a receiver of stolen goods.

The New York *World* in its news columns and in its editorials makes itself the advocate of murder on a large scale by opposing the embargo on the tools of destruction.

If the faith of his ancestors is not entirely dead in Mr. Pulitzer, we would like to call to his attention three commandments which his newspaper evidently ignores:

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor!

Thou shalt not steal!

Thou shalt not kill!

Perhaps the New York *World* regards the ten commandments as scraps of paper.

THE "CHAMPION" OF LITTLE NATIONS

ENGLAND, that champion of little nations, has notified Greece that she had to occupy the Greek Island of Mytilene for military purposes. What is the difference between the German occupation of Belgium and the British occupation of Mytilene, except that Germany, considerate to the point of folly, gave Belgium the choice of friendly neutrality before encroaching upon her soil, whereas England, the "champion" of little nations, brutally seized Greek territory whenever it suited her convenience? We vainly looked in the pro-Ally press for a single outburst of indignation. If Germany should be guilty of a similar misdeed the New York *Times* would writhe with virtuous indignation, and T. R. would burst once more into hysterical protests.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL

ALTHOUGH much indignation is expressed in the German press on account of the lynching of Frank, we are in the position to deny officially that Germany is contemplating a note of protest in this connection to the United States on the high ground of humanity.

MR. LANSING MISSED ONE POINT

MR. LANSING'S exhaustive reply to Austria-Hungary's note on the export of munitions of war to the Allies has delighted the large Tory element of our population as nothing else. That the aid of the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, was requisitioned in preparing the reply is obvious from the table of figures purporting to show what quantity of arms Germany and Austria-Hungary each supplied to England during the Boer war. This was Mr. Lansing's trump card to justify Mr. Wilson's unholy traffic in murder tools to England and her motley Allies.

The administration may flatter itself upon having disposed of the problem to the entire satisfaction of the American people, but mere figures are a poor substitute for the great moral and political question underlying the issue. If the high moral pretenses by which the Wilson administration claims to be actuated mean anything, why does it seek its precedents in acts universally condemned by the American people and the entire world?

We have been told again and again that Germany, and incidentally Austria-Hungary, are militarist nations, without scruple, lacking in moral fortitude and indifferent to the instincts of "humanity"—Huns, we believe, is the favorite expression.

Mr. Wilson never misses an opportunity of waxing eloquent over American "humanity" and the higher laws of civilization. He has fairly raised our national virtues into a fetish, in the face of the threatening Jewish pogroms in the South, the barbarous lynching of Leo M. Frank, and the burning of a negro at Temple, Texas, in the presence of cheering school children who chased the anguished victim repeatedly back into the flames—all within two weeks.

Is it not reasonable to infer, in view of Mr. Wilson's ardent protestations of virtue, that Mr. Lansing would have stretched out a restraining hand to save these sacred heirlooms of humanity and higher civilization from the defiling contact of commercial greed, legal sophistries, and barbarous precedents?

What a nation of Huns may do in its benighted disregard of the laws of civilization can never be justified in practice by a people claiming to uphold the torch of enlightenment, and continually boasting of its virtues as qualities superior to those of other peoples.

Mr. Lansing has not read the hearts of the American people aright, nor benevolently construed the laws of civilization, if he justifies our participation in the wholesale murder of one set of belligerents by the unrestricted traffic in arms and acids as a policy justified by the laws of humanity.

Admitting that it is true that according to Article VII of the Hague Convention No. V, "a neutral power is not called upon to prevent the export, or transport, on behalf of one or other of the belligerents, of arms and munitions of war," Mr. Lansing quite ignored Article IX of the Hague Convention, which says:

"Every measure of restriction or prohibition taken by a neutral power in regard to the matter referred to in Articles VII and VIII, must be impartially applied by it to both belligerents."

If he was looking for law, here was law to justify an act of humanity without a complete surrender to the alleged precedents of two militaristic nations.

But there is another side to this question that Mr. Lansing conveniently ignores in his searching argument. It is supplied by the printed testimony of an American statesman and scholar, Mr. Andrew D. White, American Ambassador to Germany during our war with Spain.

Then, as now, one belligerent appealed to a friendly power to stop the export of munitions of war from its teeming war factories.

That appeal came from the United States and was addressed to Germany!

Did Germany justify its traffic in murder tools when the United States appealed to her to observe a benevolent neutrality? Let Mr. Andrew D. White answer the question, as he answers it in his autobiography: He states that at one time the American Consul at Hamburg telegraphed that a Spanish vessel laden with arms for use against the United States in Cuba, was leaving port. Continuing, he says:

> **"I hastened to the Foreign Office and urged vigorous steps, with the result that the vessel was overhauled and searched at the mouth of the Elbe. Germany might easily have pleaded that America had shown itself opposed to any interference with shipments of small arms to belligerents. She might also have contended that she was not obliged to search vessels to find contraband, but that this duty was incumbent upon the belligerent nation concerned."**

This is a point in the controversy which Mr. Lansing has somehow overlooked. We should like to see the present administration show one—just one—iota of courtesy to Germany on plane with Germany's friendship to us when we, infinitely more formidable than our adversary, were at war with Spain.

FREDERIC FRANKLIN SCHRADER.

IF YOU READ IT IN THE "WORLD" IT'S A FAKE

Judicial Investigation of Its War Reports Prove Them to Be Deliberate Falsehoods in the Interest of the Allies

THE New York *World* exposures of German propaganda in the United States created a ripple of excitement, and then died away. Its attempts to create a nation-wide sensation were laughed at by papers such as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and *Republic*, where the Pulitzer estate runs an annex to the *World* in the shape of an afternoon paper.

Since the first day of the war the *World* has been foremost in poisoning public opinion against everything German, although the late Joseph Pulitzer owed his living to Germans in this country when he arrived here, a poor immigrant from Hungary, and worked as a reporter on the *Westliche Post*, St. Louis.

The *World* employed a correspondent named Alexander Powell, through whose reckless perversion of the truth the early stories of German atrocities in Belgium gained their greatest headway. It was the *World* which printed Powell's notorious falsehood that the adjutant of a commanding general, who was enjoying the hospitality of a Belgian home during the occupation, had assaulted the daughter of the house and been shot dead by her brother. Not a word of this atrocious falsehood appears in the official report of the Belgian Commission, full of falsehoods as that report has been proven to be.

We purpose to show that the *World*, which employed this un-American correspondent, E. Alexander Powell, has persistently spread fakes of German atrocities in order to create sympathy for the Allies in the United States. His report of events taking place in the market place of Brussels was so distorted that the American Vice-Consul Van Hee, at Ghent, stated in writing that "there is not a word of truth in the article."

This *World* representative is a professional propagandist in the service of the Allies and the feted ally of the Eiffel Tower wireless clique, which recently sent abroad the following statement:

> "Alexander Powell, who was sent to Belgium as the correspondent of the New York *World*, has collected his impressions into a volume entitled 'Fighting in Flanders.' Powell states that he arrived in Belgium without the slightest sympathy for any of the belligerents, but that he was completely converted to the Belgian cause by the spectacle of German atrocities in that country. As regards his testimony of the massacre of women, children and old men at Aerschot and Vilvorde, his statements are absolutely incontrovertible. At Vilvorde he saw the Germans take an old man, hang him by the hands to the beams of his home and then burn him alive."

A court investigation was promptly instituted, with the result that the *World* report was judicially branded with deliberate falsehood, as the following testimony from the court proceedings will prove:

Xavier Buiseth, mayor of the town of Vilvorde, having been duly sworn and informed of the nature of the examination, testified:

"I was in Vilvorde throughout the war. I have had no occasion in my capacity as mayor to complain of the conduct of the Germans. In Houtham, a suburb of Vilvorde, several houses were burned and several civilians were shot. But this occurred in the fighting between German and Belgian troops.

"In every case of complaint the German commanders ordered an investigation and directed the necessary punishment of soldiers violating orders.

"I never heard of an old man being hanged by his hands from the beams of his house and burned alive. Had such a thing occurred it would have been immediately reported to me, as perfect order prevailed in Vilvorde. I must, therefore, state that the report of the American correspondent is not true."

The next witness was the interpreter, Josef van Balbergh, of Vilvorde:

"I reside in Vilvorde and have not left the town since the war commenced save for a few hours at a time. When the troops began to arrive I was employed as an interpreter by the town authorities. I acted as intermediary between the town and military authorities, and was placed at the disposal of the troops in the capacity of interpreter. I would certainly have heard of it if any one in Vilvorde, or its suburbs, especially an old man, had been hanged by his hands from the beams of a house and burned to death by the Germans. I am sure it is not true.

"Nor did I hear of any women and children and old men being 'massacred' in Vilvorde or its suburbs. In fact, no one in Vilvorde was shot or otherwise killed. Nor were any women and children killed in any of the suburbs by German troops. In the suburbs of Houtham and Königsloo several residents were killed during the fighting, but I am unable to testify whether they took part in the fighting or not."

The reader may judge for himself from this testimony of unimpeachable witnesses to what length the New York *World* will go to poison American sentiment. In whose interest is the *World* working?

ELIHU ROOT, 1914 AND 1915

THE vagaries of great men were strikingly illustrated in a recent issue of THE FATHERLAND in the parallel columns of quotations from utterances by Prof. Chas. W. Eliot. In 1913 Prof. Eliot was an enthusiastic pro-German. But as soon as the war broke out he became as enthusiastically anti-German. In 1913 Germany was the true home of "kultur," the source of universal enlightenment and intellectual freedom, and in 1914 Germany is the residuary legatee of Attila and the home of despotism and darkness.

Prof. Eliot is an old man, in his dotage, and what is excusable in senility is surely inconsistent in younger men supposed to be still in possession of their rational faculties.

Col. Roosevelt, who has time and time again been accused by his fellow-citizens of stealing the Panama Canal zone from Colombia, and who, a little over a year ago, declared that the Kaiser had done more to bring about peace between Russia and Japan than any other man, has since had intermittent relapses into fits of abuse directed against the Kaiser for invading Belgium, and is now busy raising an army to rush to the aid of England as soon as Wall Street and the Money Trust give the signal for war. Roosevelt and his paladins, Root, Lodge, Bacon and the rest, are secretly agitating for war, and have promised that when England has been sufficiently weakened to need help, the United States will come to her rescue.

Mr. Elihu Root is one of those statesmen who change their opinions with their cravats. On June 15th he made a violent attack on Germany in addressing a crowd in Albany on the occasion of the 700th anniversary of the signing of Magna Carta. He, too, has radically changed his views of right and wrong inside of one year. While in June, 1915, he denounces Germany for entering Belgium. Germany could not have found a better plea in justification of her invasion of Belgium than one made by Elihu Root in the spring of 1914 (several months before the war). This plea was also made in an address which he delivered as President of the American Society of International Law, and printed in the July (1914) number of the *American Journal of International Law*. We will draw the deadly parallel on the great lawyer, for any disciple of Blackstone, who can express two such radically different views on one subject inside of a year and "get away with it," is certainly a great lawyer.

Elihu Root, 1914

(From the *American Journal of International Law*, July.)

It is well understood that the right of self-protection may and frequently does extend in its effect beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the State exercising it. The strongest example probably would be the mobilization of an army by another power immediately across the frontier. Every act done by the other power may be within its own territory. Yet the country threatened by the state of facts is justified in protecting itself by immediate war.

Elihu Root, 1915

(Albany *Associated Press*, June 15.)

In attacking Belgium Germany returned to the theories of the ancients, that the State is not bound by rules of morality as are individuals. And opposite was the hope of mankind. The first theory of the ancient republics, that the State is all in all, and that the individual derives his rights as a member, is the principle which was applied in Belgium. It is the principle which was applied to the *Lusitania*. Its logical and inevitable result is that the State is freed from those rules of morality by which individual men are bound.

FREDERIC FRANKLIN SCHRADER.

Landerziehungsheim

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NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Louis Viereck
Berlin Correspondent

Caring for the Families of Berlin's Soldiers

THE way Berlin proceeded to effectively meet the needs of its inhabitants who are suffering as the result of the war deserves to be made known everywhere. It is self-understood that an extensive relief system was applied to the families of the soldiers at the front in the form of cash payments to these families that had been robbed of their bread-winners, loans and rent reductions, lastly, in the establishment of soup kitchens which furnished meals free of charge or against a small charge, especially to children. This, however, only remedied the direct distress of war, not the unemployment resulting from the interruption of numerous trades that had been cut off from their supplies from foreign countries by war at sea. Thus the city resolved to start building operations involving about 250 million marks (62 million dollars) in order to give employment to the involuntary idle hands. Almost all the work would ordinarily not have been so urgent. This work will give evidence of economic efficiency and also deserve a place in the history of the world war. One of the works is the Friedrich Street subway, a project involving 90 million marks. Another project is the expensive West Harbor, the counterpart of the already finished East Harbor. This harbor will do away with the necessity of transshipping goods at Hamburg destined for Berlin so that, for example, bananas will hereafter be loaded in Costa Rica and discharged here. This will mean the realization of the old plan of making Berlin a seaport.

Mayor Reicke, of Berlin, recently stated that there were 57,000 unemployed in Berlin at the outbreak of the war, and, in spring, 1915, only 3,700. Berlin's population is two millions without its suburbs which count as many inhabitants. Of course, the fact that overwork has to be done in manufacturing ammunition and the enormous requirement of the army has had much to do with the big decrease of unemployment.

Compare conditions in Berlin, the capital of the country against which half the world has been in arms for a whole year, with the conditions in New York, where the number of unemployed is said to amount to about half a million. Of course, people in America, instead of remaining honestly neutral and thus enjoying the advantage of the possibility to sell goods to all nations, belligerents as well as neutrals, are playing a masked pro-British policy which injures the whole country very much and only benefits arms and ammunition manufacturers.

Employment Bureau to be Established for Assistance of German Subjects Thrown Out of Work by Manufacture of Arms for Allies

AN announcement of the Imperial German Government, as reported by telegram a few weeks ago, calls the attention of German subjects abroad, especially in the United States of America, to Article 89 of the German Penal Code.

German subjects who wittingly lend help or furtherance to a Power engaged in war with the German Empire, or do anything liable to injure the Empire or its Allies, are guilty of high treason according to this paragraph and subject to imprisonment with hard labor up to ten years or to custody in a fortress. That this applies also to actions of this nature committed in the United States is clearly expressed in Article 44, paragraph 22, of the same code which says that German subjects are punishable for acts committed abroad.

The announcement adds that German subjects who are employed as engineers, laborers, or in any other capacity in factories which manufacture war supplies for the enemies of the Empire and its allies, are not only guilty of high treason in the sense of the German Penal Code, but also charge their consciences with heavy moral guilt.

There is no doubt that since a great number of industrial plants in this country have taken up the manufacture of war supplies, destined exclusively for Germany's enemies, many German subjects have unexpectedly and undeservedly become involved in a morally difficult position in regard to their duties towards their Fatherland.

This is especially true of Germans whose scientific and technical training has obtained for them a position in industrial life which is of particular importance for the individual concerns and which cannot be easily filled by others.

Although it may be presumed that German subjects abroad are ready to make the same sacrifices as their fellow-citizens at home, it is recognized that difficult economic circumstances might cause many to fail to take heed of the announcement of the Imperial German Government.

It is the duty of all Germans, whose position is more independent than that of others among their fellow-citizens to whom the problem in question applies, to help, advise, and lend their support.

To facilitate this a bureau for employment and provisional support has been established at New York, the purpose of which is to provide in co-operation with industries and unions not inimical to Germany, for the employment of such German subjects, and to give them *legal advice on the questions raised by the above-mentioned provisions of the German law.*

As funds for this purpose must of necessity be raised privately, the request is made here to friends of Germany in America to prove their already well-known readiness to help also in this important cause by sending contributions to Mr. Hans Liebau, Treasurer, 136 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

"THE ISLE OF LIES"

THE accompanying verses were written by a young German waiter who prior to the war had been engaged in a West End London hotel. Being of a very feeble physique and also ailing in health, he was not interned. The verses were written in answer to certain scurrillous lines by one C. E. B., the staff poet of that most vicious of the Harmsworth newspapers — The *Evening News.* And you may rest assured that they excel the original so far as the feeling and quality of the verses are concerned. The waiter's name is ——, but it would prove inadvisable to publish this, as the unfortunate fellow is still in the hands of the British. It is to be hoped, however, that you will print the verses so that the English may realize that the "Kultur" of a poor little German waiter is at least superior to that of one of their so-called poets, whose lamentable effusions in this war have proved how little inspiration they are able to draw from an unholy cause.—*Jonathan Stone.*

"THE ISLE OF LIES"

(In answer to C. E. B. of the London *Evening News* on the occasion of the Scarborough raid.)

We have slain the brag that your changeling flag
Floats safe o'er the whole North Sea—
You skulked in your ports—safe health resorts
For your squadrons huge and free!
But we called you out with an iron shout
Where you sat at your ease to defame
The men from Kiel and the German steel
That brought your shores to shame.

To your futile fleet you add the bleat
Of "women's and children's lives!"—
Your beef you carve whilst you long to starve
Our mothers and babes and wives.
You whimper and cry when your people die,
But your foul lips do not tell
Of our children slain on the eastern plain
By your Russians red from Hell.

You would not dare a fight that's fair
On land or on the sea,
But your lies have length and your only strength
Is mass and quantity.
"We are shy to meet with a hostile fleet?"
Go ask the Chilean shore!
Where you could not blare of a victory rare
With forty ships to four!

Lightly indeed and with little heed
You challenged our youthful might—
The jingo jobbers and crafty robbers
That juggled you forth to fight.
In safety you laughed when the Cossacks quaffed
The blood of our women-folk,

19 JEWELS

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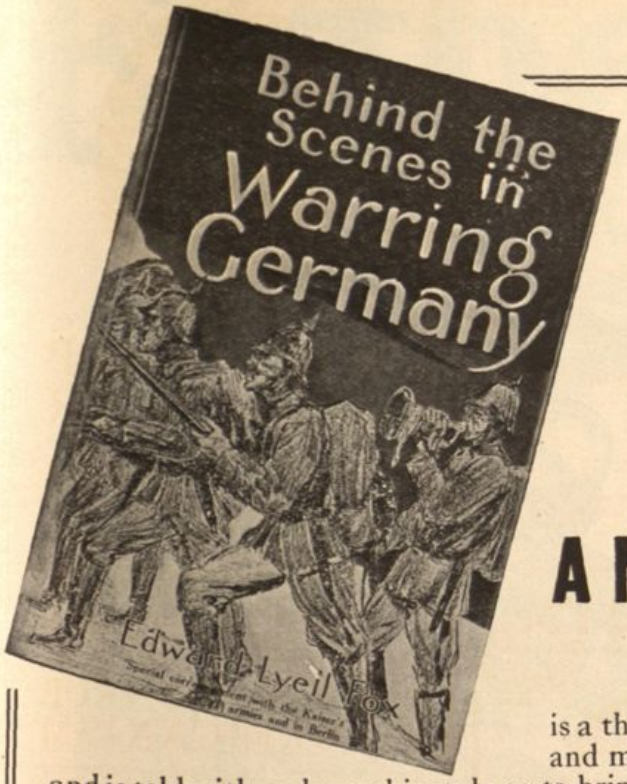

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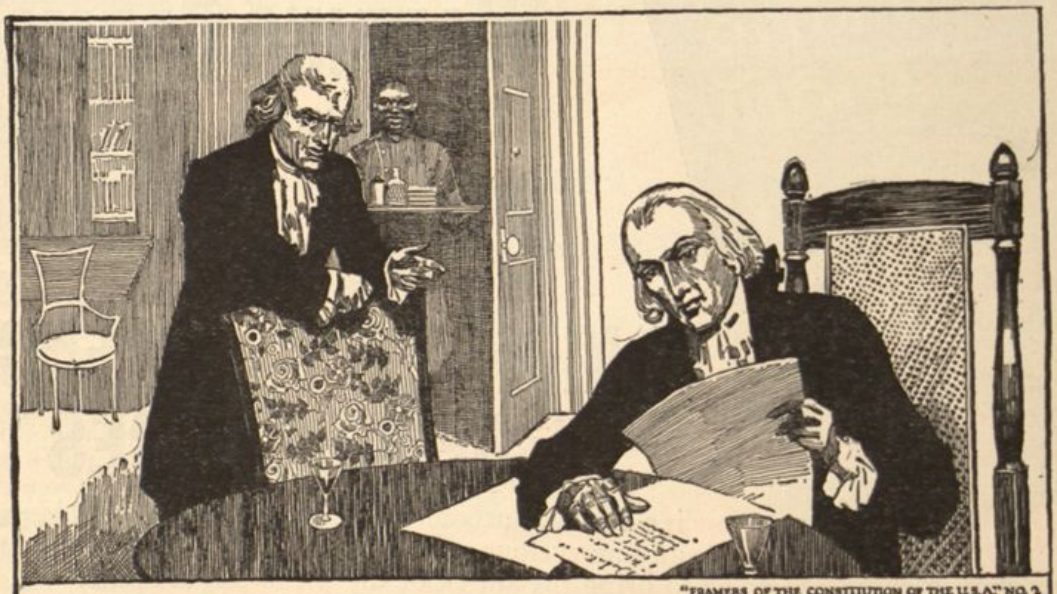

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